

RULE 218 ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Adopted 6-19-79

(Amended 2-01-83, 5-20-85, 4-01-86, 2-09-95, 8-14-97, 12-13-01, [Draft Revision October 2010](#))

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100 GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: To limit the quantity of volatile organic compounds in architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, applied, solicited for application, or manufactured for use within the District.

102 APPLICABILITY: Except as provided in Section 104, this rule is applicable to any person who:

102.1 Supplies, sells, or offers for sale any architectural coating for use within the District.

102.2 Manufactures, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within the District.

102.3 Applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.

103 SEVERABILITY: If a court of competent jurisdiction issues an order that any provision of this rule is invalid, it is the intent of the Board of Directors of the District that other provisions of this rule remain in full force and affect, to the extent allowed by law.

104 EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to:

104.1 Any architectural coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.

104.2 Any aerosol coating product.

104.3 Any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, except for Reporting, Section 501.

104.4 Shop Coating Operations: Coating operations conducted in a business shop environment and which are subject to either, Rule 236, Wood Products Coating Operations or Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling, are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

Deleted: supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufacturers any architectural coating for use for all of Placer County, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within Placer County

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Deleted: **ANTIFOULING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling coating, the coating must be registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

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200 DEFINITIONS

201 ADHESIVE: Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

202 AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT: A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispense product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.

203 ALUMINUM ROOF COATING: A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallon). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.43.

204 APPURTENANCES: Any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment and other fixed mechanical equipment, or stationary tools; lampposts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain-gutters and down-spouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.

205 ARCHITECTURAL COATING: A coating to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to

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pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purpose of this rule.

206 BASEMENT SPECIALTY COATING: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. Basement Specialty Coatings must meet the following criteria:

206.1 Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-04, which is incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.11.

206.2 Coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more, as determined in accordance with ASTM D3273-00 and ASTM D3274-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.19.

207 BITUMENS: Black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

208 BITUMINOUS ROOF COATING: A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

209 BITUMINOUS ROOF PRIMER: A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing, and is intended for the purpose of preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.

210 BOND BREAKER: A coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.

211 COATING: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

212 COLORANT: A concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent, and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.

213 CONCRETE CURING COMPOUND: A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:

213.1 Retard the evaporation of water.

213.2 Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.

214 CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALER: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

214.1 Prevent penetration of water.

214.2 Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light.

214.3 Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.

215 DRIVEWAY SEALER: A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

215.1 Fill cracks.

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Deleted: 212 CLEAR WOOD COATINGS: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.¶

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215.2 Seal the surface to provide protection.
215.3 Restore or preserve the appearance.

216 DRY FOG COATING: A coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.

217 EXEMPT COMPOUND: For the purposes of this rule, "exempt compound" has the same meaning as in Rule 102, [Definitions](#), except that the following listed compounds are additional exempt compounds. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by [U.S. EPA Method 24](#) or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996), incorporated by reference in [Subsection 502.4.10](#).

218 FAUX FINISHING COATING: A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:

218.1 A glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects, including, but not limited to: dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain; or

218.2 A decorative coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment or other iridescent pigment per liter of coating, as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon); or

218.3 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (less than 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in [Subsection 503.4.3](#); or

218.4 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in [Subsection 503.4.3](#); or

218.5 A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of [Subsections 218.1, 218.2, 218.3, or 218.4](#). These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with [Subsection 401.4](#).

219 FIRE-RESISTIVE COATING: Coating labeled and formulated to protect structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The Fire-Resistive category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and in tumescent fire resistive coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state and local building code requirements. Fire-resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-09c, incorporated by reference in [Subsection 503.4.1](#), Fire Resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.

220 FLAT COATING: A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter, according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in [Section 503.4.2](#).

221 FLOOR COATING: An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.

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217.1 perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)¶
217.2 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropan
e (HCFC-225ca)¶
217.3 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropan
e (HCFC-225cb)¶

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222 FORM-RELEASE COMPOUND: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some other material other than concrete.

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224 GRAPHIC ARTS COATING OR SIGN PAINT: A coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

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223 GONIOAPPARENT: A change in appearance with a change in the angle of illumination or the angle of view, as defined according to ASTM E-284-06b, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.1

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225 HIGH-TEMPERATURE COATING: A high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

226 INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATING: A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in Sections 226.1 through 226.5, and labeled as specified in Section 401.5:

226.1 Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;

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226.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;

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226.3 Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);

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226.4 Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

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226.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

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227 LOW-SOLIDS COATING: A coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for Low Solids Coatings shall be calculated in accordance with Subsection 263.2.

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228 MAGNESITE CEMENT COATING: A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

Deleted: **228 LACQUER:** A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.¶

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229 MANUFACTURER'S MAXIMUM THINNING RECOMMENDATION: The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

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230 MASTIC TEXTURE COATING: A coatings labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and is applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

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231 MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF): A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.

233 METALLIC PIGMENTED COATING: A coating that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic Pigmented coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 503.4.3. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.

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232 METALLIC: Similar to the appearance of a gonioapparent material, as defined herein, containing metal flakes.¶

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234 MULTI-COLOR COATING: A coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat.

235 NONFLAT COATING: A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Section 503.4 2.

236 NONFLAT - HIGH GLOSS COATING: A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.2. Nonflat-High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with Section 401.10.

237 PARTICLE BOARD: A composite wood product panel, molding or other building material composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.

238 PEARLESCENT: Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

239 PLYWOOD: A panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core, pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panel products made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.

240 POST-CONSUMER COATING: Finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses, and are recovered from, or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

241 PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMER: A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-06, incorporated by reference in Section 503.4 4, which is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

242 PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER: A coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:

242.1 To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings.

242.2 To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate.

242.3 To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

242.4 To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application coatings.

242.5 To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate.

242.6 To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

243 REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALER: A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids and salts. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive Penetrating Sealers line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet all of the following criteria:

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Nonindustrial use means any use of architectural coatings except in the construction or maintenance of any of the following: facilities used in the manufacturing of goods and commodities; transportation infrastructure, including highways, bridges, airports and railroads; facilities used in mining activities, ...

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243.1 The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.20: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06.

243.2 The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.22.

243.3 Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.22.

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with Subsection 401.8.

244 RECYCLED COATING: An architectural coating formulated such that it contains not less than 50% by volume, post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

245 RESIDENTIAL: Areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.

246 ROOF COATING: A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or other reflecting solar radiation.

247 RUST PREVENTIVE COATING: A coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:

247.1 Direct to metal coating.

247.2 Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated metal surfaces.

This Rust Preventative Coating category does not include coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer, or coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surfaces.

Rust Preventative Coatings, which are for metal substrates only, must be labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements in Subsection 401.6.

248 SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS: Products or by-products of the paint manufacturing process, that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.

249 SEMITRANSSPARENT COATING: A coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

250 SHELLAC: A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (Laccifer lacca), and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

251 SHOP APPLICATION: Application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing coatings).

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Deleted: 248 SECONDARY COATING ...

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252 SOLICIT: To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

253 SPECIALTY PRIMER, SEALER AND UNDERCOATER: A coating that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water soluble stains resulting from: fire damage, smoke damage, or water damage. Coatings in these three categories must be labeled in accordance with Subsection 401.7.

254 STAIN: A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

255 STONE CONSOLIDANT: A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.25.

Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Subsection 401.9.

256 SWIMMING POOL COATING: A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Swimming pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.

257 TINT BASE: An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

258 TRAFFIC MARKING COATING: A coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways.

259 TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and Tile Refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:

259.1 The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.15.

259.2 The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-07, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.16.

259.3 The coating must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D71402e1, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.17.

259.4 The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better, after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.18.

260 VENEER: Thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products, such as plywood, laminated veneer lumber, or other products.

261 VIRGIN MATERIALS: Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.

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Deleted: 255 **SWIMMING POOL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE COATING:** A rubber based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.¶

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262 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC): For the purposes of this rule, "Volatile Organic Compound" has the same meaning as in Rule 102, Definitions.

263 VOC ACTUAL CONTENT: The weight of VOC per volume of coating calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Actual} = (\text{Ws} - \text{Ww} - \text{Wec}) / \text{Vm}$$

Where:

VOC Actual	The grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as the "Coating VOC").
Ws	Weight of volatile compounds in grams.
Ww	Weight of water in grams.
Wec	Weight of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, Definitions) in grams.
Vm	Volume of material in liters.

264 VOC CONTENT: The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC Content is determined as VOC Regulatory, as defined in Subsection 263.1, for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coatings in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual, as defined in Subsection 263.2. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content is VOC Regulatory as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

265 VOC REGULATORY CONTENT: The weight of VOC per volume of coating, less the volume of water and exempt compounds, calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = (\text{Ws} - \text{Ww} - \text{Wec}) / (\text{Vm} - \text{Vw} - \text{Vec})$$

Where:

VOC Regulatory	The grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds (also known as the "Material VOC").
Ws	Weight of volatile compounds in grams.
Ww	Weight of water in grams.
Wec	Weight of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, Definitions) in grams.
Vm	Volume of material in liters.
Vw	Volume of water in liters.
Vec	Volume of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, Definitions) in liters.

266 WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaced to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. Waterproofing Membranes are intended for the following waterproofing applications: (1) below-grade surfaces, (2) between concrete slabs, (3) inside tunnels, (4) inside concrete planters, and (5) under flooring materials. Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:

266.1 Coatings must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (0.025 inches) dry film thickness; and

266.2 Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.18.

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The Waterproofing Membrane category does not include topcoats that are included in the Concrete/Masonry Sealer category (e.g., parking deck topcoats, pedestrian deck topcoats, etc).

267 WOOD COATINGS: Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The Wood Coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The Wood Coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers, opaque sanding sealers, and opaque lacquer undercoats.

The Wood Coatings category does not include the following: Clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces or coatings intended for substrates other than wood. Wood coatings must be labeled "For Wood Substrates Only", in accordance with Subsection 401.11.

268 WOOD PRESERVATIVE: A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act 7, United States Code, (U.S.C.) Section 136, *et seq.* and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

269 WOOD SUBSTRATE: A substrate made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood Products do not include items comprised of simulated wood.

270 ZINC-RICH PRIMER: A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

270.1 Coating that contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight, of total solids; and

270.2 Coating that is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and

270.3 Coating that is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements in Subsection 401.12.

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300 STANDARDS

301 VOC CONTENT LIMITS: Except as provided in Sections 302, or 303, no person shall: (i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District; (ii) supply, sell, or offer for sale for use within the District; or (iii) solicit for application or apply within the District, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in the following table. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory Content as defined in Section 100, in grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding any colorant added to the tint bases; except for Low Solid Coatings where limits are expressed as VOC Actual Content as defined in Section 100.

VOC COATING CATEGORY	Effective **Rule date**	Effective 1/1/2012
Flat Coatings	50	
Non-Flat Coatings	100	
Non-Flat-High Gloss Coatings	150	
SPECIALTY COATINGS		
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400	
Basement Specialty Coatings	400	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	
Bond Breakers	350	

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2 Units are grams of VOC per liter (pounds of VOC per gallon) or coating, including water and exempt compounds. Conversion factor: one pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams VOC per liter.¶

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Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100	
Driveway Sealers	50	
Dry Fog Coatings	150	
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	
Floor Coatings	100	
Form-Release Compounds	250	
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	
High Temperature Coatings	420	
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	
Low Solids Coatings*	120	
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	
Mastic Texture Coatings	100	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	
Multi-Color Coatings	250	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	
Primers, Sealers And Undercoaters	100	
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350	
Recycled Coatings	250	
Roof Coatings	50	
Rust Preventative Coatings	400	250
Shellacs, Clear	730	
Shellacs, Opaque	550	
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	350	100
Stains	250	
Stone Consolidants	450	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420	
Waterproof Membranes	250	
Wood Coatings	275	
Wood Preservatives	350	
Zinc-Rich Primers	340	

* Limit is expressed as VOC Actual

302 MOST RESTRICTIVE VOC LIMITS: If anywhere on the container of any architectural coating or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in the table in Section 301, then the most restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the coating categories specified in Section 302.1 through 302.12.

- 302.1 Metallic pigmented coatings.
- 302.2 Shellacs.
- 302.3 Pretreatment wash primers.
- 302.4 Industrial maintenance coatings.
- 302.5 Low-solids coatings.
- 302.6 Wood preservatives.
- 302.7 High temperature coatings.
- 302.8 Bituminous roof primers.
- 302.9 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.
- 302.10 Aluminum roof coatings

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302.11 Antenna coatings.¶
302.12 Antifouling coatings.¶
302.13 Flow coatings.¶

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- 302.11 Zinc-rich primers
302.12 Wood coatings

If a coating meets a definition in Section 200 for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in the table in Section 301 then that coating is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings, but is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in the table in Section 301.

- 303 **SELL-THROUGH OF COATINGS:** Coatings manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that coating in the table in Section 301 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the effective date specified for that coating in the table in Section 301, may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured. This Subsection 303.1 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Subsection 401.1.

- 304 **PAINTING PRACTICES:** All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

- 305 **THINNING:** No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in the table in Section 301.

- 306 **COATINGS NOT LISTED IN SECTION 301:** For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in the table in Section 301, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat coating, or a Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Sections 220, 235 and 236, and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat or Nonflat-High Gloss VOC limits in the Table in Section 301, shall apply.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- 401 **CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS:** Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in Sections 401.1 through 401.12 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

- 401.1 **Date Code:** The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer of the ARB.

- 401.2 **Thinning Recommendations:** A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.

- 401.3 **VOC Content:** VOC content shall be determined as defined in Subsections 263, 264, and 265. Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coatings:

401.3.1 Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations.

401.3.2 VOC content as determined from actual formulation data.

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If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOC's during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOC's emitted during curing.

401.5 Industrial Maintenance Coatings. The labels of all Industrial Maintenance coatings shall prominently display the statement, "For Industrial Use Only" or "Professional Use Only" or "Not for Residential Use" or "Not Intended for Residential Use."

401.7 Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: Until January 1, 2012, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.7.1 through 401.7.3.

401.7.3 For water-damaged substrates.

401.9 Stone Consolidants: Labels of all stone consolidants shall prominently display the statement, "Stone Consolidant - For Professional Use Only".

401.11 Wood Coatings: The labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement, "For Wood Substrates Only".

401.12 Zinc-Rich Primers: The labels of all Zinc-Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement, "For Industrial Use Only" or "Professional Use Only" or "Not for Residential Use" or "Not Intended for Residential Use."

501 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

501.1.1 Name and mailing address of the manufacturer.

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501.1.2 Name, address and telephone number of a contact person.

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501.1.3 Name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category.

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501.1.4 Whether or not the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both.

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501.1.5 The number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart).

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501.1.6 The VOC Actual content and the VOC Regulatory content in grams per liter. If thinning is recommended, list the VOC Actual and VOC Regulatory content, after maximum recommended thinning. If containers less than one liter have a different VOC content than containers greater than one liter, list separately. If the coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed.

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501.1.7 Names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product.

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501.1.8 Names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in Sections 262, 263, and 264.

501.1.9 Whether the product is marketed as solvent borne, waterborne or 100% solids.

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501.1.10 Description of resin or binder in the product.

501.1.11 Whether the coating is a single-component or a multi-component product.

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501.1.12 The density of the product in pounds per gallon.

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501.1.13 The percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in Section 262.

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501.1.14 The percent by volume of: solids, water and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in Sections 262.

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502 RECORDKEEPING: All sales data listed in Subsection 501 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the ARB may be claimed confidential and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedure specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 91000 through 91022.

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503 COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS AND TEST METHODS:

503.1 Calculation of VOC Content: For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Section 301, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined as defined in Subsections 263.1 and 263.2. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured. If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or

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other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOC's during the curing process, the VOC Content must include the VOC's emitted during curing.

503.2. Test Method for VOC Content of Coatings: To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculation in Subsections 263.1 or 263.2 the reference method for VOC content is U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, incorporated by reference in Subsection 50.4.8, except as provided in Sections 503.2 and 503.3. An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.4.9.

The exempt compounds content shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43 (Revised 1995), as applicable, incorporated by reference in Subsections 503.4.7, 503.4.5 and 503.5.6 respectively.

To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Section 503.2, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g. quality assurance checks, or recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in Section 503.2. The District Air Pollution Control Officer may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

503.3 Alternative Test Method: Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Section 503.1, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the District, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, may also be used.

503.4 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.11. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for purposes other than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

503.5 Test Methods: The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to provisions of this rule:

503.5.1 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM E 119-09c, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials", (see Section 219, Fire-Resistive Coating).

503.5.2 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss", (see Section 220, Flat Coating, Section 235, Nonflat Coating, and Section 236, Nonflat High Gloss Coating).

503.5.3 Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction", South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples", (see Sections 203, Aluminum Roof, Section 218, Faux Finishing, and Section 233, Metallic Pigmented Coating).

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503.5.4 Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-06, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products", (see Section 241, Pre-Treatment Wash Primers).

503.5.5 Exempt Compounds - Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with subsection 503.1 by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials", Bay Area Air Quality Management *District Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96, (see Section 262, Volatile Organic Compounds and Section 503.1).

503.5.6 Exempt Compounds - Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Section 503.1 by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride", Bay Area Air Quality Management District *Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95, (see Section 262, Volatile Organic Compound and Section 503.1).

503.5.7 Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds exempt under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 shall be analyzed by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993, "Determination of Exempt Compounds", South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples", (see Section 262, Volatile Organic Compound and Section 503.1).

503.5.8 VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 as it exists in appendix A of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 60: "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings" (see Section 503.1).

503.5.9 Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials," South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples", (see Section 503.1).

503.5.10 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings", (see Section 503.3).

503.5.11 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D7088-04, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry" (see Section 206, Basement Specialty Coating).

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- 503.5.12 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-02, "Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test" (see Section 259, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.13 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D 3363-05, "Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test" (see Section 259, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.14 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060-07, "Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser" (see Section 259, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.15 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D714-02e1, "Standard Test Method for evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints" (see Section 259, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.16 Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-06 "Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course" (see Section 264, Waterproofing Membrane).
- 503.5.17 Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D3273-00, "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber", and ASTM D3274-95, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation" (see Section 206, Basement Specialty Coating).
- 503.5.18 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: ASTM C67-07, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile", or ASTM C97-02, "Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone", or ASTM C140-06, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units" (see Section 243, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.19 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-05, "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials" (see Section 243, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.20 Reactive Penetrating Sealer-Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures" (see Section 243, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.21 Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01, "Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants" (see Section 255, Stone Consolidant).

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